



Three advanced registry cows in the herd of J. A. Stanley, Shelbyville, Ky. The wheat separator shown in the picture is owned by Mr. Stanley and is run by a gasoline engine. Notice the well made straw stacks.

RATIONAL SYSTEM OF STOCK FARMING FOR SOUTHERN STATES

Cultivated Fields Should Go Into Corn, Tobacco Or Cotton Not Often Than Once in Seven Years—More Stock Should Be Raised

(W. D. Nisholls, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Kentucky State University.)

On our best two hundred-acre farms of average rolling nature, thirty to thirty-five acres of corn is about all that is grown to advantage. Cultivated fields should go into corn, tobacco or cotton not often than once in five to seven years. It is frequently advantageous to allow fields of rougher nature to remain in grass indefinitely, in all cases, when possible, the mow being run over the fields in late summer and the weeds cut down. On many farms, when a market is available, milk in produced for retail or shipment, from a medium-sized herd of 15 to 20 cows, to advantage. In addition frequently a few heifers are raised each year, to keep up the herd, or a few steers, and sometimes a small flock of sheep, which are useful to keep the fields free from weeds and other undesirable plant growth. Thus is afforded a home means of converting grass, hay and corn fodder into salable products.

In many cases wheat, rye or barley are sown on corn stalk land and the grain is sold, a comfortable cash sum being realized; and the straw, carefully stacked, affords roughage for the stock during the winter season, and a liberal supply of bedding—an item of paramount importance on any well-

appointed stock farm. A liberal supply of manure is made and saved, first attention being given to those spots on the "breaks of the slopes" where the land is "galled" or bare of grass. Such spots receive a liberal covering of manure also a light sprinkling of clover or grass seed, this frequently being the sweepings from the hay loft containing a large amount of grass seed. Such practice very soon results in the covering over of every inch of the soil with a heavy sod, the effect of which is to put into the soil a supply of humus, giving to it new life and vigor and yielding power. Numerous shining examples of green and fertile pasture fields attest the value of such treatment.



A Profitable Certified Dairy at Bloomfield, Ky.

the profits from cultivated crops have been exhausted and all there is to show for the hard work expended upon such land is a badly depleted soil. On many stock farms cattle, mules, sheep or hogs may predominate, cows being kept for furnishing dairy products for home use. A system of stock farming may be made to go hand in hand with a moderate acreage of cotton or tobacco. In fact, in many cases such a combination will prove most profitable, and is to be advised. Every community affords a few shining examples of such a thrifty system of stock farming as is here outlined. Prosperity has followed such methods. Substantial barns, large silos of wood or concrete are in evidence, and convenient, attractive and well-appointed country homes, equipped with modern conveniences, with up-to-date water supply, heating and lighting systems, come up as a reward for earnest and effective endeavor in this line. Farmers who practice such a system are the men who stand at the top in financial, social, religious and educational matters in their communities. Such men, practically all owners of their own farms, constitute the most conservative and substantial citizenship to be found in the nation.

For worms or other parasites living free in the stomach or intestines, apparently careful experimental work has shown good results by the use of low-grade tobacco leaves, sometimes called "tobacco trash," writes Dr. Reynolds. This should be chopped up fine; mixed with an equal amount of salt and kept constantly before the sheep. The corn stover is hauled out daily and scattered upon the grass pastures, to be eaten by the stock, or is fed in the barn yard. In the latter case there is afforded a fine lot of prime manure to go upon the fields in the spring.

In Japan an average of three tons of fertilizer per acre is applied to the land.

Corner for the Juniors

WAYS OF THE AMERICAN BOY

Cabinet for Collection of Curious Little Things Youngster May Pick Up Is Inexpensive.

By KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES. Big sister calls it "cluttering trash," and big brother says, with a superior smile, "You'll know better some day." Mother dusts it carefully, with an indulgent smile over her boy's odd little bunch of treasures; but father says heartily: "By the way, old fellow, here's a queer thing I picked up this morning. Thought you'd like it for your curiosity shop."

For father has been a boy himself, and understands how near to a boy's heart is the collection of odd and interesting things he has picked up in out-of-the-way corners. He knows what it means to find a bit of rock with a curious fossil shell in it, and what a thrill of delight it sends down one's spine to chance upon a real Indian relic—a flint spear-point, a sharp-edged "skinning knife," or a delicately tinted bird-arrow head, no larger than a thumbnail.

It is a problem to find a satisfactory way of displaying all these things. They are usually tossed about here and there, and the one you want to show a friend is always the last one to come to light.

A good cabinet for such a collection may be made as follows: From a foot board of half-inch lumber cut four three-cornered shelves that will just fit into a corner of the room. Bore in the corners of these quarter-inch augur holes, an inch back from the edges. Procure three pieces of stout twine, each about five feet long. Binder twine is very good for this purpose. At one end of each piece fasten firmly an empty spool, about the size that number 8 thread comes on. Then pass the other ends of the twine pieces up through the



Diversion for the Boy.

three holes in the bottom shelf. On these cords string more spools, until about a foot of each is filled. Then slip on another shelf, more spools, and so on until the four shelves are all in place. Bring the three cords together about 18 inches above the top shelf, so that the one on the back corner will run straight up the angle of the wall, while the other two slant back to meet it. These upper pieces should also be filled with spools. A stout loop at the top will hang the cabinet safely against the wall, or it may be allowed to rest on the floor, and be simply balanced by the upper loop.

Any size of spools will do to make this article, but those on which number 4 thread is wound are about the best. The spools may be either gilded or painted, and the shelves stained, painted or covered. One pretty cabinet made in this way had the shelves covered neatly on both sides with plain white oilcloth, while the spools were painted light blue, with a gilt band around the center of each. The loop at the top was hidden by a broad bow of blue ribbon. It was dainty enough for any room, and easily kept clean.

One of the most fascinating collections a boy can make is that of various rocks. Most localities furnish many varieties of these, and the enthusiastic collector usually has little trouble in making additions from other sources. Quartz, pyrites of various kinds, feldspar, granite, fluor-spar, "puddling-stones," slates, and the many interesting fossiliferous rocks, may be mentioned among others easily procurable, and of much interest.

The boy who lives near the water always likes to collect shells. These make a beautiful cabinet. If each has the place and date of finding written on the inside with India ink, the value of the collection will be much greater in after years.

Although much of the value of such a collection lies in the sentiment connected with it, yet the habit of observation it encourages is a valuable acquisition. Altogether, the "collector's mania" is by no means nonsense, even if it does "clutter up" a corner of the room. What is the room for, anyway?

GOOD MERRY-GO-ROUND POLE

Single Post, Set Securely in Ground Where There Is Sufficient Vacant Space, Is Needed.

An inexpensive merry-go-round can be made of a single pole set in the ground where there is sufficient vacant space for the turning of the ropes. The pole may be of gas pipe or wood, long enough to extend about 12 feet above the ground. An iron wheel is attached on the upper end so that it will revolve easily on an axle, which may be an iron pin driven into the post. A few iron washers placed on the pin under the wheel will reduce the friction.

Ropes of varying lengths are tied to the rim of the wheel. The rider takes hold of a rope and runs around the pole to start the wheel in motion, then he swings clear of the ground, writes J. Berg Mitchell of Wichita, Kan., in



The Ropes Being Tied to the Wheel Rim Will Easily Turn Around the Pole.

the Popular Mechanics. Streamers of different colors and flowers for special occasions may be attached to make a pretty display.

FUNNY SAYINGS OF KIDDIES

Much Embarrassment in Church Caused by Alarming Discovery of Preachers' Small Daughter.

One of the most embarrassing situations in which I was ever placed, says Hilde Cowham, the artist, in the Strand, was caused by a niece of mine whose father was a clergyman and whom I took to church for the first time. She did not in the least know what her father did and for a long time did not observe him. But after sitting quietly beside me for some time, hardly daring to raise her eyes because I told her she must be quiet or she would not go to church again, she suddenly, in the middle of the sermon, looked up and saw him and screamed: "Auntie, look, there's daddy up there! And whatever is he yelling about?"

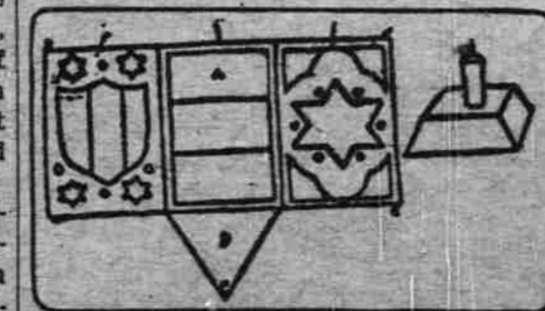
Which reminds me of two little nephews of mine who were taken to a churchyard by a very old and pious aunt. She, thinking to impress the surroundings on them, said, "You know, Jack and Fred, it is only the body that lies here. Now, what part of him goes to heaven?" "His head, I suppose."

There are probably many mothers who have had cause to smile at the quaint additions which their children at times have made to their prayers. A little girl friend of mine was once taken to a ventriloquist entertainment, which impressed her very much. While saying her prayers that night she asked God to look after all her brothers and sisters and make her a good girl. Then there was a pause and one heard, sotto voce, "All right."

HOME-MADE TOY IS AMUSING

Boy Can Make Lantern of Three Pieces of Pasteboard on Which Are Drawn Pretty Designs.

Boys love to parade with flags and lanterns. Lanterns are easy to make, and afford much amusement. The illustration shows one made of three pieces of pasteboard of the same size, on which are drawn star, shield and stripes. Any designs are cut out, and red, white and blue tissue paper is pasted on the inside to produce the pretty colored effect when lit by a candle from the inside. The sides are pasted together by strips of muslin by means of glue. The bottom of the lantern consists of a triangular piece of pasteboard which is fastened to the bottom of the sides with muslin strips. As every lantern has a candle inside you must make a place to hold the candle in your lantern. Cut a raw



A Home-Made Toy.

potato into a square slice about one-quarter of an inch thick. Bevel this slice as shown in the picture, and hollow the center sufficiently large to insert the candle. Glue this to the bottom.

Willing to Be Heir.

Outside it was snowing hard and the teacher considered it her duty to warn her charges.

"Boys and girls should be very careful to avoid colds at this time," she said solemnly. "I had a darling little brother, only seven years old. One day he went out in the snow with his new sled and caught cold. Pneumonia set in and in three days he was dead."

A hush fell upon the schoolroom; then a youngster in the back row stood up and asked:

"Where's his sled?"—Truth Seeker

GROWING CROP OF CELERY ON SMALL FARM



Boards Set Up Beside the Rows of Celery During the Blanching Period.

(By ANNA GALIGHER.)

As a rule, late celery makes more growth during the fall months, after the weather gets cool, than at any other time. In hot, dry weather celery needs a great deal of attention, for unless the roots of the plant can be kept cool and wet there will be no growth to speak of.

For this reason as well as several others, I prefer to bank the rows with earth as the plants grow. When blanching by this method is out of question, I mulch them with well rotted manure out of the poultry house, and then set broad boards on edge several inches from the plants in either side of the row and fill the space around the plants with hay or dry leaves.

I like to draw the earth up to the plants as they grow, because in this way one will have far more white stalks than when the work of banking is done all at one time.

Some people suppose that no matter how large the stalks are, the stalks will all turn white after being banked. The truth is, a stalk of celery that has attained its full size before the blanching process begins will remain green, while the heart of the bunch which has grown in darkness will be white.

Another reason why I prefer to use earth is that it protects celery from the early frosts. And then if a covering of dry leaves is put on top of the ridges, and weighted down to pre-

One year our celery was left in the ground until after Christmas, and with additional protection it would have kept much longer.

Celery must have air to keep it from rotting, therefore the tips of the branches should never be kept covered over with earth. Anything that is dry and is easily removed, will help to keep out the frost, but dry leaves

is the best material for the purpose that we have ever used.

The frost will not penetrate the leaves, if enough are used, and when the sun shines and the air is mild I rake off the leaves and then replace before sundown.

If there are indications of a severe freeze, some old carpet or something of the sort is spread over the top of the ridges.

I would rather do all of this and be rewarded with crisp, fine-flavored celery, than put it in the cellar and have a lot of tasteless stuff that is only a disappointment at best.

No matter how much earth clings to the roots or how careful one is to protect them from the air, whenever the roots are once disturbed the plant loses its fine flavor.

Another peculiarity of the plant is this: If the roots are not cut off soon after the plant is taken from the ground much of the fine flavor will be lost. This is strange but none the less true.

A few light frosts will not injure growing celery, but a freeze always injures it more or less.

Those who grow the self-blanching variety should, if possible, bank with earth for the reasons mentioned above, though it will blanch without being banked, if the rows are close together.

The so-called self-blanching celeries are all inclined to be somewhat tough, unless either banker or protected in some manner. Some people use drain tile and some prefer to wrap paper around the bunches.

I have grown very nice celery of the Golden Self-Blanching sort without banking, using hay and leaves as before mentioned, but when cold weather set in, the work of furnishing additional protection took as much time as does the banking up process.

EASTERN EYES ON ALFALFA PLANT

Crop Will Do More to Restore Worn Out Farms Than Anything Yet Suggested.

A carload of alfalfa seed shipped from Oklahoma to the farmers of the New England states opened the eyes of the eastern press and caused them to give much publicity to the importance of this valuable harvest.

This carload of seed consisted of about 600 bushels, worth \$7.50 per bushel, or \$6,000 in round figures. It was retailed to farmers at \$10 per bushel, or more, but even at that price it was cheaper than any other seed they could use for producing stock food.

The newspapers of the east have advertised the importance of alfalfa and so have most of the agricultural colleges, but the farmers who read western farm papers are just learning what it means and its popularity as a reliable and profitable farm crop.

Where the ground has been prepared in the proper manner and pure seed sown under favorable conditions alfalfa has produced from one ton to a ton and a half per acre at a single cutting. As alfalfa always produces two and sometimes three crops a year the yield is much larger and the money-making capacity of the land many times greater than any other farm feed that can be raised on New England soil.

It is a wrong theory that alfalfa cannot be raised in the east. Many farmers have tried it and failed, but the failure almost in every instance may be traced to four things: Sour soil, lack of bacteria, insufficient preparation of the soil and impure non-germinating seed.

Lime will sweeten the soil. Soil from an old alfalfa field will supply the bacteria and the application of common sense and patience will do the rest.

Alfalfa will do more to restore worn out farms of the east and south and do it more cheaply than anything else.

Proper Feed for Sheep.

Don't forget that while the ewes are feeding their lambs, they are also growing wool. The feed should be abundant enough to supply both demands, and keep the ewe in good health.

It never pays to let a flock run down in condition.

PROPERLY PACKED BUTTER SELLS BEST

Takes But Few Minutes More Time and Increases Price When Selling to Merchant.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD.)

When a farmer's wife or daughter has a sufficient quantity of milk to be able to sell some butter she ought by all means to find out just what sort of butter people will pay the highest price for, and how the same is packed for sale, and comply with these conditions. If they do so they will get all it is worth.

On a Saturday not long since I was waiting in the store, several persons brought in butter, and with the exception of that from two customers (myself and one other) it was all made in round prints and wrapped in oil paper, and some of the large rolls were also wrapped in oil-paper.

The clerk weighed a basket of 8-pound prints, and they tipped the scale at 6½ pounds only. I asked him what he paid and he said 20 cents.

I tasted the butter. It was good and the merchant would have been glad to pay 25 cents, the same as I got, but he said he could not sell it for more on account of its mussy appearance.

If each one of those persons would pay \$1.25 for a brick-shaped butter mold that will make an exact pound; 50 cents for a roll of parchment paper 7½ inches wide, tear the paper with the aid of a ruler into sheets 2½ inches long, dip these into cold water and wrap each pound neatly, pack them neatly in a clean box lined with white paper. I assure you they can then get 25 cents a pound for their butter and the gain in price will give them a good many dollars to put into their pockets.

It will not take ten minutes longer on churning day to do this, and the knowledge of putting a first-class article on the market in first-class condition will repay in itself.

It is not best to use the oiled paper. It is impossible to handle the butter without tearing it, and it makes the butter look any way but well.

Feed While Milking.

Feeding the cows while milking need not be any disadvantage, provided the quality of the milk produced, the right kind of feed and the right sort of pail are used and it frequently has a quieting effect on the cow.